

Community Centres

Suggestions for Community Associations and Centres

This pamphlet has been prepared under the instructions of the Social Service Council of Ontario by a special Committee on Community Centres, made up of representatives from a number of the units co-operating in the Council, associated with a few of the Council's Advisory Members.

Correspondence and inquiry have shown that in all parts of the Province people are desirous of information about, and plans for, community work. They feel the need of uniting their social forces in co-operative undertakings, of breaking down sectionalism, of providing their youth with wholesome recreations, of finding better educational facilities for old and young, of working together to offset objectionable social conditions.

The Social Service Council of Ontario, representing, as it does, a federation of twenty-two provincial organizations, engaged in all the different phases of social welfare, offers this little pamphlet with its suggestions in the hope that the enthusiasm and visions of community builders everywhere may be expressed in action, that costly mistakes may be avoided and that the very best things be done in the very best way for the development of all our communities.

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Suggestions for Community Associations and Centres

ORGANIZATION FOR COMMUNITY WORK

It is not necessary to point out the importance of definite organization to meet community needs. This necessity has been long recognized and acted upon in municipal and school matters. Township, village, town or city councils and their corresponding School Boards or Boards of Education are the expression of community co-operation as evolved through long experience in self-government. In other fields, however, schemes of organization have been carried out usually on a more or less exclusive basis, and consequently in a measure they prevent the development of an all-pervading *community spirit*.

In order to make the best possible progress toward the New Era for which we are striving, it is necessary that all sorts of communities should work out for themselves co-operative schemes in social welfare. The suggestions made in this pamphlet are aimed to promote such self-development. They are only suggestions and not rules and regulations.

COMMUNITY WORK

The Social Service Council of Ontario suggests that communities should, after a careful survey of their social needs, consider the advisability of forming co-operative Community Associations. The nature of such organizations naturally will vary widely in accordance with the size of the communities and the interests of their citizens. The rural community will not require the extensive organization of the town of 8,000, nor will the small village located in a strictly agricultural area follow the same plans as the industrial town of 3,000. A Community Association should develop as an expression of a neighbourhood's needs and shape itself as it grows. Its aim should be to bring about the participation of all the people in wholesome, constructive, social activities mutually benefiting the entire community. The leaders in its undertakings should represent all groups and organizations that carry on distinct services in all phases of social, moral and religious welfare. It should encourage progress in constructive, recreational and educational measures. It should be pre-eminently democratic, co-operative, and non-exclusive. It should develop a healthy community consciousness and self-respect, induce self-reliance, abolish the sense of helplessness and make for community satisfaction, contentment and pride.

HINTS ON ORGANIZATION

When the community needs have been disclosed, and a plan worked out by discussion, conference, a more or less informal survey, and possibly a public meeting, a Provisional or Organization Committee should be appointed. This Committee should, amongst other matters, secure an option on a site for a Community Centre and Playground, if such should be aimed at, and also a suitable hall for the temporary headquarters. A canvass should then be made to secure subscriptions, endowments, promises of help, and assurances of yearly donations. An effort should be made to have some public-spirited citizen donate the site. When sufficient funds and support are in evidence to warrant going ahead, the Association should take out letters of incorporation under the Ontario Companies Act. When assurances of support from the different Departments are beyond doubt, the building of the Community Centre may be commenced. This should be planned for future extensions.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMUNITY ASSOCIATIONS

It is suggested that the various branches of the work of Community Associations should be carried out by Departments, wherever the size of the community or the extent of the activities warrants extra care and supervision by special committees. Local organizations already in existence should, for this purpose, be affiliated with the Association.

Each Department should have its own Chairman, who will represent it on the Community Executive Committee and be allowed to arrange for his or her own Committee. Each Department should be permitted also to finance its own activities in any way not prejudicial to the Association as a whole, or to any other Department.

These Departments might be such as the following, modified to suit local requirements:

1. *The Public Forum*, for the free discussion of all public questions.
2. *The Recreation Department*, to bring to the old and young of the community the advantages of wholesome play and games.
3. *The Musical and Dramatic Department*, to develop local talent and enrich the life of the community by self-sustaining effort in these arts.
4. *The Home and School Association*, to insure the greatest possible benefits from education.
5. *The Health and Welfare Department*, to make the neighbourhood to abound with healthful and beautiful surroundings.

6. *The Better Business Department*, to improve the business facilities and increase the prosperity of the neighbourhood.

7. *The Church and Religious Education Department*, to promote religious knowledge and co-operation between churches.

1. THE PUBLIC FORUM.

One of the most frequently felt needs of communities is for a common meeting ground for the citizens to discuss public questions. With the rapid development of new relationships between capital and labour, and of new ventures in social legislation, it is especially desirable that means be found for the fullest and frankest open discussion of all problems. A Public Forum offers exceptional opportunities for this service.

The Committee in charge of this department should attend to such matters as the following, always with the understanding that, while contentious public issues may be discussed on their merits, the Community Association will not allow its Forum to be used for the purposes of partizan propaganda:

(a) To promote public discussions or debates on subjects touching the social welfare of the community.

(b) To arrange for an annual address from the men or women who represent the community in the Provincial Legislature and the Dominion House of Commons and Senate.

(c) To arrange for other speakers to address the Community Association on provincial or national issues.

(d) To co-operate with the University, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Education in arranging for addresses by speakers from their Extension Departments.

Instead of calling it a Public Forum, this Department might carry on its work as the Literary or Debating Society of the community, devoting some of its meetings to the study of scientific, economic or literary subjects and occasionally holding mock trials or mock parliaments. It might also take up a profitable line of work similar to that carried on in Great Britain for several years past (and recently organized in Toronto), by the Workers' Educational Association. In this scheme, teachers from the Universities or local alumni conduct classes during the Fall and Winter months on topics agreed upon. Usually a standard text is followed by the group as a guide, but frank discussion is encouraged.

Through such a plan, a wide-spread understanding of the fundamental principles of good citizenship and political economy might be inculcated as a safe-guarding of progressive democracy. There is a work here with great possibilities for the college graduates located in the towns and villages of Ontario.

REFERENCE:

The Workers' Educational Association, 16 Harper Street, Holborn, London, England, or James Ballantyne, Secretary for Ontario, 53 Pauline Avenue, Toronto.

"We are under no obligation to agree with each other, but as neighbours and as citizens, it is our moral and patriotic duty to make the attempt to understand each other.

"Public discussion renders a great variety of services to spiritual and social progress. It puts a premium on intelligence, liberates a community from useless customs, puts a check on hasty action, secures united approval for measures proposed, creates the spirit of tolerance, promotes co-operation, and best of all, and hardest of all, it equips citizens with the ability to differ in opinion without differing in feeling.

"This habit can be acquired only through practice. The forum furnishes the means for mutual understanding. It aims to create public-mindedness."—DR. HENRY E. JACKSON, *American Government Expert in Community Work*.

2. THE RECREATION DEPARTMENT.

The Committee in charge of this Department should have the general supervision of the play life of the community, co-operating with organizations already in existence and organizing and supporting others for which there is need. Its aim should be to have the organized recreation of the neighbourhood so adequate and so satisfying that there would be no need of anyone going to other places for recreation or amusement. It should give care to the encouragement of clean amateur sport and the discouragement of gambling and semi-professionalizing tendencies. Such matters as the following should be considered:

(a) The provision and supervision of a suitable community playground, preferably in connection with the school, for baseball and football, and a rink for skating and hockey; also courts for tennis and lawns for bowling.

(b) The organization of local leagues for friendly matches between teams representing churches, schools, factories, etc., and the provision of trophies

for competition. *N.B.*—Great care must be taken to see that this form of organized sport is conducive to friendliness and not to jealousies.

(c) The establishment of or the taking over of the local billiard room in order to prevent objectionable conditions such as sometimes develop when this game is commercialized.

(d) The provision of attractive places with systematic and efficient supervision where young people, especially those who live in boarding houses, may gather for recreation.

(e) The encouragement of simple, inexpensive and educative recreation in homes for parents and children. Nature study of flora and fauna, and of the importance of preserving non-destructive wild animal life.

(f) The provision of suitable bathing-places, with instruction in swimming for both boys and girls.

(g) The encouragement of supervised play at the schools and the provision of playground apparatus.

(h) The holding of a Community Field Day and Picnic.

(i) The establishment of a gymnasium, preferably in connection with any new school or Community Hall that may be built, to be at the disposal of everybody and the engagement of a trained director of community play, where the population is large enough to warrant such expense.

(j) The organization of boy scouts and girl guides.

(k) Co-operation with the Co-operative Committee on Boys' Work in carrying out locally the Canadian Boys' Standard Efficiency programme, and the corresponding programme for Canadian girls as promoted by the Co-operative Committee on Girls' Work.

(l) Interest and care in Boys' and Girls' Summer Camps that may be organized locally. Encouragement of "hikes" under competent mentors to make boys and girls acquainted with the interests and attractions of their local environment. Friendly intercourse with camps of "farmerettes," organized by the Department of Labour for fruit-picking in the neighbourhood.

REFERENCES:

The Boy Scouts' Association.—Secretary, H. G. Hammond, Dominion Bank Chambers, Toronto.

The Canadian Girl Guides.—Secretary, Miss Edith Mairs, M.A., 22 College Street, Toronto.

The Canadian Boys' Standard Efficiency Training, (C.S.E.T.)—Secretary, Wm. Cook, National Co-operative Committee on Boys' Work, 120 Bay Street, Toronto.

The Canadian Girls in Training, (C.G.I.T.)—Secretary, Miss W. Thomas, National Co-operative Committee on Girls' Work, 604 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

Address the *Department of Agriculture*, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, for information regarding the financial assistance offered for Community Halls and Athletic Fields under the *Community Halls Act, 1919*.

"To cultivate the spirit of play, not only meets an instinctive human need for physical and mental recreation, but renders a distinctive service to democracy, on account of its spiritual value.

"One can carry on the work of destruction by himself, but he must organize in order to produce. He must co-operate in order to play. He can not monopolize the victory, he must share it with the team. Play thus develops the spirit of sportsmanship, the willingness to play fair, the capacity to be a good loser.

"Co-operation and the spirit of sportsmanship are indispensable qualities for citizens of a democracy."—IDA CLYDE CLARKE, in *The Little Democracy*.

3. THE MUSICAL, ART, AND DRAMATIC DEPARTMENT.

The Committee in charge of this Department should have for its work the development of musical and dramatic talent of the community. It should give care to the encouragement of such music and drama as may ennoble and enrich the life of the individual and the community; and to the discouragement of questionable and degrading forms of these arts. Such matters as the following will come within its scope:

(a) The establishment of a local band or orchestra.

(b) The promotion of musical instruction in the schools.

(c) The founding of prizes and scholarships to discover and encourage local talent.

(d) The promotion of a community singing school.

(e) Co-operation between local choirs for union song services and the selection of quartettes, octettes, etc.

(f) The encouragement of Boys' choirs and Girls' choirs in day schools and Sunday schools.

(g) The selection of choice phonographic records and arrangements for a co-operative scheme of interchange between owners of instruments.

(h) Making arrangements for the presentation of choral programmes and dramatic plays by local talent or by visiting choral societies and dramatic clubs from neighbouring communities. This might lead to the organization of a series of locally arranged "Chautauquas" for Ontario that would be the means of developing initiative and of off-setting dependence on professional entertaining.

(i) Bringing talent from outside places for concerts and recitals.

(j) Making arrangements for classes of pupils in communities where no music teacher has yet become established.

(k) Arrangements for the periodic showing of educational and other desirable motion pictures in the Community Hall or municipal motion picture theatre in such places as are not provided with a satisfactory motion picture service.

REFERENCES:

Re Motion Pictures—W. Dawson, Esq., Director, the Ontario Government's Motion Picture Bureau, 46 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.

" 'On these accounts, therefore, Glauco,' said I, 'is not education in music of the greatest importance, because that the measure and harmony enter in the strongest manner into the inward part of the soul, and most powerfully affect it. . . . And moreover, because the man who hath here been educated as he ought, . . . will praise what is beautiful, rejoicing in it, and receiving it into his soul, be nourished by it, and become a worthy and good man; but whatever is ugly, he will in a proper manner despise and hate, whilst yet he is young, and before he is able to understand reason?' "—PLATO, *Republic*.

"One of the most surprising and delightful results of music teaching in the schools is the discovery of unusual musical talent among the children."—DR. DANN, *Dean of the Faculty of Music, Cornell University*.

4. THE HOME AND SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The Committee in charge of this Department should have for its work the bringing about of close understanding and team-play between teachers, school boards and parents, so that the boys and girls of the community may have the best possible educational advantages. Such matters as these should come within its charges:

(a) The creation of a favourable attitude towards the school and its work, so that indifference and truancy may be eliminated and the provisions of the School Attendance Act be met. The ideal aimed at should be a high school education suited to the individual needs of every boy and girl in the community and equal educational opportunity for all.

(b) The organization of a local Home and School Association as a Branch of the Ontario Federation, and the holding of conferences by parents, teachers, and trustees to discuss educational problems, plans for local school improvements, and ways and means of introducing manual training, domestic science, school gardening, musical instruction and supervised play, part time instruction in the holidays for backward pupils, etc.

(c) Sending local teachers, trustees and parents as delegates to the annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association held during Easter week at Toronto and considering reports from them on progressive educational movements and provincial policies; arranging for township and county conventions to discuss educational matters.

(d) Making arrangements for systematic dental and medical inspection of the pupils, instructions in the care of health, including proper scientific sex education, first aid and home nursing, the appointment of a nurse on the staff, etc.

(e) The encouragement of saving by the establishment of a branch of the Penny Bank or a school club for the purchase of Thrift Stamps.

(f) The encouragement of a wider use of the school library and where a public library is established, close co-operation between it and the school by means of a Children's Department, the discouragement of demoralizing literature, the cheap Sunday paper supplement, etc.

(g) The wider use of the school plant as a community centre and its development as an educational institution for all-the-year-round and every-day-in-the-year service for old and young.

(h) The encouragement of suitable films at local motion picture theatres and the discountenancing of questionable and demoralizing films.

(i) The organization of a Home Study Club or Reading Circle in the community to follow a selected course of Winter reading on subjects having a bearing on social, political and economic problems, or tending to give a scientific bent to the mind, thus making not only for efficiency, but for a greater interest in life.

(j) The promotion of a system of consolidated schools in the township with facilities for regular Winter classes for older boys and girls who have to work on the farms during the Summer; in this connection, the encouragement of the building of teachers' homes, so that there may be a permanent teaching force of male teachers resident in the country.

(k) The provision of special instruction for children who are not capable of benefiting from the ordinary instruction given in the schools, insistence on blind and deaf and dumb children being sent to the Provincial schools, co-operation with the Children's Aid Society to prevent children from being brought up in demoralizing homes, and to see that orphans adopted into local homes get proper schooling.

REFERENCES:

Important Educational Organizations Affiliated in the Ontario Educational Association.—The Ontario Federation of Home and School Associations, Secretary, Mrs. Alex. MacGregor, 33 Lytton Boulevard, Toronto; The Ontario Trustees' Association, Secretary, Mr. Warner, Elmira P.O.

Officials of Provincial Government in charge of Special Matters.—Care of Feeble-minded, Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Department of Education; Truancy, Major Coles, Department of Education; Dental Inspection, Dr. Conroy, Department of Education; Consolidation of Schools, Dr. John Waugh, Department of Education; Neglected Children, J. J. Kelso, Provincial Secretary's Department.

The Penny Bank of Toronto (Dominion Charter).—Head Office, 186 York Street, Toronto.

Health Education.—Lecturers: Dr. Withrow, National Council, Y.M.C.A., 120 Bay Street, Toronto; Dr. Anne Young, National Council, Y.W.C.A., 604 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

"The school house is made sacred to every family, and the community as a whole, by the fact that it is the home of their children and the training place of future citizens; here all members of the community may appropriately send themselves to school to each other, and learn from each other of all things pertaining to the life of the local community, the state, the nation and the world.

"Every school district should be a little democracy, and the school house the community capital."
—DR. P. P. CLAXTON, *Commissioner of Education for the U.S.A.*

5. THE HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

The Committee in charge of this Department should have for its work the promotion of sanitary

and attractive conditions about the homes, the streets, the public buildings, the parks, and the schools of the community to the end that the best possible living conditions be established in the community. Such matters as these should come within its charge:

(a) Co-operation with the School Board and the Home and School Association in arranging for health supervision and instruction in the schools.

(b) The beautification of the school grounds and the provision of sanitary closets and water supply.

(c) Co-operation with the Municipal Council in beautifying the Town Hall with window boxes and grass plots, in erecting attractive bridges, in encouraging the keeping of the streets clean.

(d) Co-operation with the local War Memorial Committee in providing a beautiful and enduring memorial of those who fought in the Great War.

(e) Co-operation with the Local Board of Health in preventing outbreaks of contagious diseases, and in improving sanitary conditions by instituting garbage collection, a municipal water supply, etc.

(f) The development of the village or town on a model plan made by a town-planning expert, with public parks, playgrounds, etc.

(g) The organization of a Horticultural Society, and the promotion of tree planting, the growing of flowers, the making of boulevards, the cutting of weeds on road sides, the celebration of an annual "clean-up-week."

(h) The promotion of good roads, and up-to-date housing, by arranging for exhibits, lectures by experts, etc.

(i) The elimination of unsightly billboards, the removal of "eye-sores," the filling in of dumps about bridges, the cleaning out of stumps and refuse in ponds and rivers.

REFERENCES:

On Town-planning, etc., Thomas Adams, c.o. the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa.

On School Improvement, A. C. Tomlinson, Landscape Gardening Division, Department of Horticulture, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

"We are at the opening of a new era of social construction and national expansion, and the question is not whether we will grow, but how we will grow. The mistakes of the past must be ignored, except as a guide for the future. On some things, it is possible, we have spent too much of our wealth as a nation, and on other things we have spent too little. . . .

“We share the growing consciousness, which is everywhere apparent, that national prosperity depends on the character, stability, freedom and efficiency of the human resources of a nation, rather than on the amount of its exports or imports, or the gold it may have to its credit at a given time.”—
From *Rural Planning and Development*, by Thomas Adams.

6. THE BETTER BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The Committee in charge of this Department should have for its work the encouragement of co-operative community enterprises which will advance the prosperity of the neighbourhood. In many places this work is already provided for by the Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce. Such matters as these should come within its charges:

(a) For a village community, to arrange for such things as improved banking facilities, better postal service, better railway accommodation in shipping, location of new industries, reduction of insurance rates by installation of fire-fighting facilities, etc.

(b) Arrangements for co-operation between merchants and farmers so that the village may be secure against deterioration through lack of support from the country, and the country able to buy and sell at home as advantageously as in distant places, the establishment of a weekly market and a well-kept and attractive “Rest Room” for farm women.

(c) The institution of a Community Fair or the expansion of the Fall Fair.

(d) Advertising local attractions.

(e) In places where it is difficult for girls in business or industry to get suitable boarding houses, the support of plans for establishing a Home under the charge of the Young Women's Christian Association, or a group of local citizens.

(f) In a village where the introduction of prohibition has led to the closing up of the public-house for travellers' accommodation, the working out of plans for a joint-stock community hotel.

7. THE CHURCH AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Committee in charge of this Department should have for its object the promotion of co-operation between all religious denominations and the creation of a wholesome atmosphere for the furtherance of religious education in home, day school and Sunday School, broadening the interests and activities of the Church for the meeting of community needs. Such matters as these should come within its care.

(a) The periodical holding of a Church and Sunday School census and the adoption of methods to overcome carelessness in regard to attendance.

(b) The combined support of the laws relating to Sabbath Observance of the Lord's Day, and the creation of local sentiment to off-set threatening tendencies.

(c) The discussion and support of plans for having a scheme of religious instruction introduced in the day schools.

(d) The encouragement of a local interest in religious instruction by awarding prizes, diplomas, or scholarships to children in the schools, sending delegates to meetings of Sunday School workers, arranging for illustrated lectures on the Bible Lands, Home and Foreign Mission Lands.

(e) The support of a Social Worker for the town or district on a co-operative basis.

(f) The encouragement of young people to enter the work of the ministry, to prepare for Social Service, or to enlist for missionary work.

REFERENCES:

The Ontario Association for Religious Education, Dr. Hardy.

"I respectfully suggest that the Church, realizing as it does, the injustice of the present industrial system, which is based on the principle, 'each for himself and the devil take the hindmost,' should throw the great weight of its influence on the side of the co-operative movement, which has for its inspiring motto, 'Each for all, and all for each'."—The late Earl Grey addressing the Church Congress.

CONSTITUTION SUGGESTED FOR A COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I.

Name: This Association shall be known as theCommunity Association.

ARTICLE II.

Objects: The objects of the Association shall be to advance all the best interests of the community through the co-ordination and co-operation of its organized religious, educational, social, moral and economic forces.

ARTICLE III.

Motto: The motto of the Association shall be, "EACH FOR ALL, AND ALL FOR EACH."

ARTICLE IV.

Membership: The membership shall be open to all residents of the neighbourhood and to all non-resident friends who may wish to take an interest in the development of the community.

ARTICLE V.

Affiliations: Affiliations with the Association shall be open to all local organizations that have for their object the advancement of the welfare of the community.

ARTICLE VI.

Officers and Executive: The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and the Chairman of each Department of the Association. These officers shall form the Executive Committee of the Association.

ARTICLE VII.

Departments: The work of the Association, as it develops, shall be carried on in Departments representing different phases of the community needs. The Chairman of each Department shall be ex-officio a member of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VIII.

Meetings: (1) The annual meeting of the Association shall be held the first week in to receive the annual reports of the Secretary and Chairman, of the Departments, and audited statement from the Treasurer, and to discuss plans and elect officers for the ensuing year. Other meetings of the Association may be called by the Executive Committee at any time, due notice having been given of the same.

(2) Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held as required at the call of the President or Secretary.

(3) Meetings of the Departments of the Association shall be called as the committee in charge of each may arrange.

ARTICLE IX.

Funds: The funds of the Association shall consist of such monies as are received as membership fees, municipal grants, provincial grants, bequests, contributions from affiliated organizations and proceeds of meetings, and shall be under the control of the Executive Committee.

Each Department shall be permitted to finance its own activities in any way not prejudicial to the Association at large, or to any other Department, and shall furnish a statement of its receipts and expenditures at the annual meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE X.

Incorporation: For the purpose of holding property and transmitting business as a corporate body, the Association shall become incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act on a no-share basis.

ARTICLE XI.

Amendments The constitution may be amended at any meeting of the Association, provided the proposed amendment has been considered by the Executive Committee and that three-fourths of the representatives present at the said meeting vote in support of it.

SAFEGUARDS RE COMMUNITY CENTRES.

In the wide-spread enthusiasm over the erection of Community Halls as War Memorials, there are many possibilities of mistakes occurring. The uses to which the Halls are to be put may not be clearly stated. Their location may not be acceptable to all. The plans of the building may not be the best in view of future expansions. Their financial support may not be assured. If they do not express the desires of all members of the community they may cause the development of local jealousies and ill-will instead of a better community spirit. If they should be merely neglected, unused buildings, they will be monuments of community folly only.

In view of these possibilities, it is felt that a few warnings should be sounded:

1. It should be clearly kept in mind that the prime essential for a successful Community Centre is not a *building*, but a strong feeling of a community need. The erection of a Community Hall should come as an expression of an unanimous community desire.
2. The second most essential need for a successful Community Centre is a clear-cut programme of service. Duplication and competition must be avoided. If some other organization is already in the field partially filling the need, its services should be extended or supplemented so as to take in everybody.
3. Another essential is an assurance of acceptable leadership and a no less loyal following. If the community is not united under its leaders at the commencement of the project, the likelihood is that there will be more disunion as time goes on.
4. At the beginning there should be an assurance of ample and permanent financial support. Like any other business enterprise, Community Centres need a sound financial foundation. In cases where

the holding of property is involved, a Community Association should be formed and incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act (the fee of incorporation is \$5.00) on a no-share basis. This allows the Board of Trustees, as a legal corporation, to borrow money, hold land, etc.

5. Wherever possible the Community Centre should be associated with the school. This institution is in operation throughout the year. It belongs to the community and may become of greater service if the people will unite for using it. Consolidation of the one-teacher schools should be aimed at, so that permanent resident teachers may be assured for leadership and the services of the Community Centre be constructively educational. In uniting the Community Hall with the school, great care will need to be exercised to prevent any clash with the school authorities on account of disturbance or hindrance of the regular work of the classes. On the other hand, there will be need of care to prevent Trustee Boards who are not in sympathy with the work from hindering the free and proper use of the Community Hall.

6. All possible failures or disruptions should be forestalled by having a clearly defined policy regarding the uses to which the Community Hall may be put, particularly in respect to dancing, political meetings and religious services. Care should be taken also with respect to the collection of rental charges, the duty of cleaning up and the necessity of reputable persons being responsible for proper conduct, for the exclusion of liquor and the discouragement of rowdiness.

7. There should be no delay in developments merely for lack of funds. The wiping off of a debt gives splendid opportunity for team play and training in community service. A Community Hall that has been *earned* by the Community Association will be more highly valued and likely more widely used than if they were presented as a gift or paid for by municipal or government funds.

8. Endeavour should be made to have everybody in the community interested in some way. Those who cannot give money could give material or work. Small contributions from many would be better than large contributions from a few. Payments should be spread over a term of years to insure permanent interest and support. Bequests or endowments should be sought, and groups of people or individuals encouraged to make gifts of land for sites, or to contribute such things as sheds, fences, flag and flag pole, gymnasium and playground equipment, memorial windows, stage scenery, tablets, furniture, piano or band instruments.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS ON SOCIAL WELFARE

PERIODICALS

- Social Welfare*.—\$1.50 a year. Monthly. Official organ of the Social Service Council of Canada, 504 Confederation Life Building, Toronto.
- Canadian Manhood*.—Official organ of the Young Men's Christian Association. Monthly. \$1.50 a year. 120 Bay Street, Toronto.
- The Association Outlook*.—50 cents a year. Monthly. Official organ of the Canadian Young Women's Christian Association, 604 Jarvis Street, Toronto.
- Woman's Century*.—\$1.00 a year. Monthly. Official organ of the National Council of Women of Canada and its National Federated Societies.
- Rural Manhood*.—Official organ of the American Young Men's Christian Association, Country Life Department. Monthly. \$1.50 a year. New York City.
- The Community Survey as a Basis of Social Action*.—Pamphlet published by the Social Service Council of Canada. 25 cents.
- The Survey*.—Recognized Social Service periodical of the United States. \$4.75 a year to Canadian subscribers. 112 East 19th Street, New York City.
- Bulletin*.—Church of England.
- The Labour Gazette*.—Dept. of Labour, Ottawa.
- Monthly Labour Review*.—U. S. Dept. of Labour, Washington.

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| <i>Gospel for a Working World</i> | Ward |
| <i>The Aims of Labour</i> | Henderson |
| <i>Labour Problems</i> | Andrews |
| <i>Labour Legislation</i> | Andrews |
| <i>New Spirit in Industry</i> | Johnson |
| <i>Christian Basis of World Democracy</i> | Latoucette |
| <i>A New Social Order in America</i> | Hart |
| <i>The Path of Labour</i> | Rauschenbusch |
| <i>The Young Woman Citizen</i> | Austin |

BOOKS

<i>The Creative Impulse in Industry</i>	Helen Marot
<i>The Science of Power</i>	Benjamin Kidd
<i>The Social Centre</i>	E. J. Ward
<i>The Challenge of the Country</i>	Fiske
<i>The City Church and Its Social Mission</i>	Ttawick
<i>Games for Playground, School and Gymnasium</i>	Bancroft
<i>Ice-Breakers. (Games)</i>	Edna Geister
<i>Popular Folk Dances and Games</i>	Marie Hofer
<i>Stories and Story Telling</i>	E. P. St. John
<i>A Study of Silent Minds</i>	Kirk
<i>The Little Democracy</i>	Clarke
<i>How to Organize a Community Centre</i>	Jackson
<i>Lessons in Community and National Life,</i> <i>Series B. and C.</i>	Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
<i>The Country Church and Community Co-</i> <i>operation</i>	Israel
<i>Play and Recreation for the Open Country</i>	Curtis
<i>Industry and Humanity</i>	King
<i>Social Work</i>	Cal
<i>Labour in the Changing World</i>	McIv
<i>Community, A Sociological Study</i>	McIvor
<i>The Social Workers' Guide</i>	Haldane

ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED IN THE SOCIAL SERVICE COUNCIL OF ONTARIO

The Social Service Departments of :

- The Church of England.
- The Presbyterian Church.
- The Methodist Church.
- The Baptist Church.
- The Congregational Church.
- The Evangelical Association.
- The Salvation Army.
- The University of Toronto.
- The Young Men's Christian Association.
- The Young Women's Christian Association.
- The Women's Christian Temperance Union.
- The Local Council of Women.
- The Women's Institutes of Ontario.
- The Ontario Board of Agriculture.
- The Rural Community Life Movement of Ontario.
- The Citizens' Committee of One Hundred.
- The Children's Aid Societies of Ontario.
- The Provincial Board of Health.
- The Ontario Educational Association.
- The Ontario Library Association.
- The Great War Veterans' Association.
- Ontario Order, Sons of Temperance.



